Francism declared that there was not a day to be to because the experition had become the talk of

Note, and to the other chiefs of the tribes, and in those letters I amounced myself as east by his Imperial M jesty the Sultan to command the minits ylordes of Circaeria. The conduct of Co. Lapinski was not very ressuring for me. A few weeks after the arrival of the Pulish detachment at Shapsucho (Fort Torginsk of the Russians) the residence of Seter Pathe, Mr. Romer arrived at Dob with the bule indep with arms and asymmetry which we

Shapencho (Fort Tabgiess of the Russian) of the state dence of Seter Paths, Mr. Rober arrived at Deb with the brig laden with arms and ammunition which we had lett in the Bosphorus.

The irruption of the Russians by Attahum, in the month of May, brought together thousands of Creaseian warriors from all parts of the country. For the dist time had Circassians saw artiflery of their own attacking with advantage the Russian artiflery. This argagement, of little consequence in their gave importance to the Polish detachment and to me.

I took at vantage of this disposition of the people to act my part; I presented myself in public as the Lavoy of the Saltac: I enseted obecience.

Interward leaned that Cell Lapinski was working with all his might to upset my plans.

I andexvored to gain particular and the situation of the corps being precarious, I attributed this to the fault of their commander.

The capture by a Russian vessel of a few randals, in the parts of Sucjek and Gine energiek, gave me an occasion to remove the Colonel to a distance from the seat of war tear Attahum and to isolate him expedience.

EUROPE.

Havre and Cowes June 2, at 4 p. m., with passengers, mails and merchandles to W. S. Drayton, arrived on Tuesday morning. Her dates are the same as those by the Nova-Scotlar, tel graphed from Cap+ Race, Sie had constant westerly winds and a rough passage for the season. She brings 125 passangers, the usual mails, and 200 time of merchandisc. Among her passengers are J. A. Poll, e.g., bearer of dispatches from Paris; Dr. L. S. Burridge, bearer of dispatches from Rome; Mr. H. W. Braini, beaver of dispatches from London and Mr. Charles Charon, Spa. ish Vice-Consul, hearer of depatches from Madrid. June 8, lat. 47 | 90". lov. 35° 10°, exchanged signals with English back Queen, steering east. June 12, 4 p. m., lat. 42, 45, ler. 58, 66, exchanged signals with ship Nonparell, bound east. June 13, 9 a. m., lat. 42 20 , lon. 62 35 exchanged signals with a double-topsail ship standing to the north-east, showing a private signal, red and white, with O in the center. June 14, 2 p m., lok 46° 56', lur. 68° 30', passed a four-masted English propeller, bound east. The steamship Vanderbilt arrived off Cowes at 3 s. m. June 2.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, May 31, the reasons given by the House of Commons for disagreeing from their Lordships amendment to the Oaths bill were considered. Lord Grey moved the alpurament of the debate to that day fortnight. After a long discussion, their Lordships divided on the adjournment of the debate, which was negatived. Earl Granville urged Lord Lyndburst not to divide the House, and suggested that he (Lord Lydnurst) should apply his powers to framing a measure which would apply his powers to framing a measure which would strike the question for ever. The motion that their Lordships insist on the amendments to the Oaths bill was then agreed to without a division, and the House of output of the Encaequer sail that the British engineers, Park and Watt, had been released by the Nespolitan Government unconditionally, and that the Sudhian ambiects, part of the crew of the Caglari, were still detained.

Mr. Lindsay, referring to the accounts received by the last mall of Amenican merchant vessels having been fired into and boarded by British ships of war, whed by whose orders the commanders had acted.

Mr. Walpole suggested that notice should be given of the question for it is day.

The remaining business naving been disposed of the Monee adjourned.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned. In the House of Lords, June 1, the Eurls of Clarendon, Derby, Granwille and Malmesbury took part in a long debate on the government of Innia and its Governor General. Nothing of much importance escarred. In the House of Commons, June 1, Mr. Etzgerald, in reply to Mr. Lindsay, stated that of the occurrences referred to on the preceding night, samely, of American merchant vessels having been fired into, boarded and detained by British cruisers, the Government had no efficial knowledge, and he explained the tenor of the cruisesert to the commanders of the cruisers by the Beard of Admiralty.

Capt. Vivian caded the attention of the House to the motion for consolidating the different departments of the army under the control of one responsible minister. On a division, the motionwas carried by a majority of 2.

majority of 2.

Mr. R ebuck called the attention of the House to

it. It shock called the attention of the House to the subject of the Sozz Canal, and he moved that in the opinion of this House the power and influence of this country cught not to be used in order to induce the Suitan to withhold his assent to the project of making a canal screen the Isthmus of Suez. The motion was negativen by 200 against 62. Nothing more of importance occurred, and the House adjourned.

The Trace contains the following:

"Plymouth, Savennay.—The Atlantic Telegraph Squadron sailed on their experimental triptons after

"PLYMOUTH, SATURDAY.—The Atlantic Telegraph foundron scaled on their experimental trip thus siter acon, for the purpose of testing machinery and rebearing various operations connected with the laying of the cable. They reached the children to minutes past 5 p. m., and steamed in line for the south west in the following order: Gorgon, Valcrous, Agamson and Niegara. The squadron will return to Piymouth on the ath of June, previous to its final departure to lay the cable."

hay the cable."
THE LEVIATHAN.—The Timessays:
"The Eastern Steam Navogation Company propose to raise £220,000 required for the completion of the Leviethen, by granting annuals of £5, terminable in Levisithen, by grantic annuaises of £3, terminable in eight years for a paymont of £30. They nave also decided that the versal shall be permanently employed in the traffic between England and America. Portland, in the State of Maine, is to be the America port, and Helysead or Laverpool will be selected on this size. The passage is noped to be regularly accomplished in seven days, and it is considered that seven or eight voyages out and home may be performed yearly. An estimate is put forward of probable earnings, snowing a set profit of £17,700 per voyage. In this it is assumed the number of passengers cach way will be £100, and that the force sound be £21, £12 and £6 for first record and third class.

"In consequence of the late dispatches received in Canton, reinforcements are to be sent to the

Tre fellowing is from The Times (City Article).

"Among the favorable influences were the probabil-"Among the ravorable influences were the probability of the Naspolitan dispute being settled by a raference to the King of Prussis, a partial reduction in the rate of interest on French Treasury bonds and some arrivals of specie by the New-York and West India steamers. On the other nand, the renewed signs of active latrique against the integrity of Turkey, the Greek rising in Candia, and the assemblage of foreign whips of war in the Adriatic, are calculated to excite attention; while the advices from Washington size, as to the feeling manifested sgainst our operations at Cuba for the suppression of the slave trade, are not of a satisfactory character."

The Herald (City Article) says:

"Some persons were inclined to regard the latelli-geree from America with disfavor; but, notwithstand-ing the tore of the New-York journals, the apprehen-sion was not general."

Proposals have been issued for a subscription of

£210,000 for a railway in the State of New Jersey, called the Karitan and Delaware Bay lice, being one-half the total required. The other half has been subscribed in America. The interest and dividends are to be payable at Mesers. Dent, Palmer & Co.'s.

FRANCE.

The Times correspondent says:
"The unexpected return to Paris of Mr. Howard,
the newly appointed Minister to Florence, is the subject of much comment in diplomatic society. The ret of much comment in diplomatic society. The fay: says that the announcement in several foreign journals that the French Government is at prescut fiting out affect at Toulon to make a demonstration on the coast of Morocco is not true. The London Times of Saturday was stopped in consequence of an other late and the late due! article on the late duel,
"The Three per Cent Rentes closed at 697, 35c."

RUSSIA.

A CURIOUS PIECE OF HISTORY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. MANCHESTER (Eng.), May 18, 1858. A very short time after the close of the last Russian war the public was informed that a certain Mohammed Bey, Colonel in the Turkish army, alias M. Bangya, ex-Colonel of the Hungarian army, had left Constantinople for Circassia along with a number of Polish volunteers. On his arrival, he at once became a sort of chief of the staff to Sefer Pasha, the Circassian chief. Those who knew the autecedente of this Hungarian liberator of Circassia could have no doubt that he had gone to that courary for one purpose only: to sell it to Russia. The man had been, openly and unmietakably, proved to have been, in London and Paris, a spy in the pay both of the French and the Prussian police. Ac cordingly, about a month ago, the European papers contained the news that Bangya Mohammed Bey had actually been detected in treasonable correspond-ence with the Russian General, Philipson, and that a Court-martial, held upon him, had sentenced him to death. Bangya, however, a short time after, ap-peared all at once in Constantinople, and, with his usual impudence, declared all these stories about treachery, courts-martial, &c., to be pure inven-tions of his enemies, and tried to pass himself off as the victim of an invegue.

We happen to be in possession of the most im- This proposal did not agree with car plane, but it was portant documents relating to this curious incident of the Circassian war, and shall now give some ex-The United Seales steamer Arago, Capt Lines, from
The United Seales steamer Arago, Capt Lines, from the Constantinople by Licut, Franc Stock of the Polish battalien in Circussia, and one of the members of the Court-martial which convicted Bangya. The public may then judge for themselves.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Council of War held at Aderbi, Circussia, on Mohammed Bey, ulius 1.

at Aderta, Circassis, on Mehammed Bry, acase I.
Bangya of Illosistes.

[No. 1] String of January 2, 1878. Deposition of Mestapha,
refree of the revidue of Nekhonata.

When the Colonel, Mohammed Bey, came
to Shepsoliour, he asked me to forward a letter of the
Commander of the Cossack of the Black Sas, General
Philipson. On my observing that I could not do so
without informing Sefer Pasha, or without his parmission, Mehammed Boy informed me that as Envoy and
Lieutenart of the Padishah and Military Commandant
in Concessa he and the right to exchange letters with sian. Monamend Bey intrined me that as Envoy and Lieutenant of the Padishah and Military Commandant in Circassia he had the right to exchange leiters with the Russians; that he'er Pasha was nequalited with the subject, and that his origet was to mislend the Russians. When Safer Pasha and the National Assea by lor warded to me the manifesto of Circas in addressed to the Crar, Mohammed Bey gave me also a letter for Gen. Pinlineon. I did not find Gen. Philipson at Anapa, and I delivered the letter to the Major commanding at Anapa. The Major promised to forward the manifesto, but would not accept the letter, which was without address or signature. I brought back the letter, but feeling suspaisons of the irequent correspondence of Minammed Bey, and fearing myself to get compromised, I communicated the whole affair to the anthorities.

[No. 2]—Deposition of Achnet Effend, finnerly Turkish Scoracy to Mohammed Bey.

Mohammed Bey was very irate against. Teffic Bey (Col. Lapinski) and spoke very ill of him, accipt that he would block his part, very long. The second night after our arrival at Ada his it was any mand seemed uneasy. The respect that Col. Lapinski had been captured with all his party arrived at Aderbi, I know not how, even before the roar of the gune had ceased. I beard Mohammed Bey talk of it. When later news came that neither the Colonel nor his men had been made prisoners, Minamed Bey raid, very angrily,

"That probably he had sold his guns to the Russians of the first of the sure had been made prisoners. Minamed Bey said, very angrily,

"That probably he had sold his guns to the Russians of the sure had sold his guns to the Russians of the sure had sold his guns to the Russians of the sure had sold his guns to the Russians of the sure had sold his guns to the Russians of the sure had sold his guns to the Russians of the sure had sold his guns to the Russians of the sure had sold his guns to the Russians of the sure had sold his guns to the Russians of the sure had sold his guns to the Russians of the sur

hammed Bey said, very angrily,
"That probably he had sold his guns to the Rus-

No. 3. |- Deposition of the Officers and Soldiers of the Polish de-

No. 3.]—Deposition of the Officers and Soldiers of the Polish defeatment restained at Aderoi.

"One day before Ghulendjeck was surprised, Mohammed Bey came to the camp and said he had received letters from Constantinople, informing him that it was entirely Col. Lapinski's rault if they got no assistance anywhere. He caused spirits to be distributed to the soldiers, and made them all sorts of promises if they would abandon their Colonel and follow him. When afterward the news (of the supposed capture of Lapinski) turned out false, Mohammed Bey came in person to the camp and havangued the detachment to induce them to retuse obsdience to the Colonel. But wene the Colonel came back, he pretended to know nothing about the matter, and the Colorel. But when the Colonel came back he pretended to know nothing about the matter, and abandoned several indiviously who had attached abandoned several individuals who had attached themselves to him, and allowed them to be published without interfering in their favor. Later, during the absence of the Colonel, Mohammed Bey endeavored to lead the troops into rebellion by the means of several Hungariats. The Hungarians drew up an act of accuration against the Colonel and endeavored to get the men to ripp. With the exception of three men, who admit that they were reduced to sign, all the others declared on their outh that their riginatures had been forged. . . This forgery was the ensire since in the detachment only a few soldiers knew how to write."

[No. 4.] - Confession of Bangy. before the Court Martial. [No. 4.]—Confession of Sangy, before the Court-Martial.

Three of so long interrogatory, I present to the Commission this confession, written by my hand and signed by me. I hope that my judges, to whom I spare by so doing a long and difficult task, will be the more disposed to remember that with my fate is tied up and the fate of my ion teent faunity. Formerly my name was John Bangya of Illosfalvs; my name now is Mohamman Bef; my age is futly, my religion was the Roman Cothone, out in 1853 I embraced Lalamism.

My political action was dictated by the nucleot chief of my country, Louis Kossatt.

Provided with letters of introduction from my political chief, I came to Constantinople on the 2nd of December, 1853.

I cattered the Turkish army with the rank of Colonel. At this time I was frequently receiving from Kossath bettered the Turkins army with the rank of Colonel. At this time I was frequently receiving from Kossuth letters and instructions concerning the interest of my country. At the same epoch Kossuth addressed to the Ortomen Government a missive, in which he warmly recommends the Turks to beware of the French, English or austina alliance, and advised them to link themselves rather with the revolutionary Italians and Hungarians.

My instructions recommended me to get attached in some way or other to the troops destined to act to the Croassian shores.

Arrived in Curassia, I contented myself for a time with studying the state of affairs in the country, and commanicating my observations to my political friends.

I trical to statch myself to Sefer Pasha. My instructions recommended me to prevent any offensive steps on the part of the Cirassians, and to oppose all foreign influence in the country. A very abort time previous to my departure from Constantinopic Col. Tarr, who receives his instructions from the same quarters as myself, and with whom I have been for years in political relation, received orders with the Cross tank Carse transfer of the Cross tank (fart).

2,100, and that the fares spenial be £31, £17 and £5 for first, second and third class.

The Chromicle tays:

"The Mormon agents in England have stopped emigration from Europe, during the pending difficulty, but probably will resume operations as soon at it is decided to what quarter they shall direct their steps."

Incm the same quarter as myself, and with whom I have been for years in political relation, footived orders to join the Greek insurrection. Gen. Stein (for testing the proceed to Anatalia. As for the plan of getting attached to Sefer Passa, it succeeded, and with whom I have been for years in political relation, footived orders to join the Greek insurrection. Gen. Stein (for testing the political relation, footived orders to join the Greek insurrection. Gen. Stein (for testing the political relation, footived orders to join the Greek insurrection. Gen. Stein (for testing the political relation, footived orders to join the Greek insurrection. Gen. Stein (for testing the political relation, footived orders to join the Greek insurrection. Gen. Stein (for testing the political relation, footived orders to join the Greek insurrection. Gen. Stein (for testing the political relation, footived orders to join the Greek insurrection. Gen. Stein (for testing the political relation, footived orders to join the Greek insurrection. Gen. Stein (for testing the political relation, footived orders to join the Greek insurrection. Gen. Stein (for testing the political relation, footived orders to join the Greek insurrection. Gen. Stein (for testing the political relation, footived orders to join the Greek insurrection. Gen. Stein (for testing the political relation for the required, it was easy for me to follow and execute my instructions.

I persuaded Sefer Pashs that after the war Circassia would be restored to the Sultan's tiple.

To the Tarkish commanders I represented that all effensive measures with their troops would be dar gerons, since the Circassians.

would desert them in the hour of danger. The incommanders to would desert them in the hour of danger. The incommandances were favorable for me, and although the Russians had cent their troops to the theater of was, and left unprotected their fronters, they had not to suffer from any serious incursoms of the Circassians. I for warded regular reports of my secret action to my political chiefs.

At the same time I found on my way men and circumstances just contrary to red, it was easy for me to follow warded regular reports of my secret action to my pohtical chiefs. At the same time I found
on my way men and circumstances just contrary to
my plane. I aliade to the actival at Anapa of Mr.
Longworth, British Consul. Mr. Longworth a instructions ordered birnto induce Sefer Pashs to organize
6,600 Chronestans at the expense of Great Reiniu and
to dispatch them to the Crimes. I received
riminar orders from the Enrices authorities, but at the
same time my recret chiefs sent me the most positive
order to do all in my power to anishhate the mission
of the Coustil. In a conversation which I
had with Mr. Longworth I asked for a
post in the Britesi army with the rank of Colond, or
for the capital sum of £10,000. Mr. Longworth thought to gain me by an offer of 50,000 pissters. My intrigue succeeded. Prince Seier,
so often deceived by van promises, became suspicious
and rouncily refused to the Consul what he wanted of
his people. At this time I made an exemp his people. . . . At this time I made an eveny in the person of P. ince I brahim Karabatir, the sim of Sefer Posta, who had been named to command the

6,000 Circussians.
The dist of March, 1856, Safer Pasha informed me that it had been decided in the General Assembly to send a deputation to the Turkish, French and British Governments to ask these Powers to reincorporate Circsses with Turkey. I induced Sefer Pasha to send be possible for a stificers, good officers and artisans. But the real plan of the expedition was arranged between Gen. Stein, Col. Turr and myself. Capt. Franchin, military secretary to the Russan Minister, was present at survival of our conferences. The object was to gain over Circassia to Russian interests in a peacetile, ilew, but certain manner. . . . When once pressure should have submitted to the direction of

Gre. Stein and myself, our plan would be:

"I. To choose some native Prince who would bring
the whole country under his rule;

"II. To persuade the Circawians that they are not
to expect any assistance either from the Sultan or from
any other Power;

"III. To demoralize the mountaineers by dint of
defeats on the field of battle—defeats studied and prepared beforehand.

pared beforehand; "IV. To bring them to recognize the Czar as their "IV. To bring them to recognize the Czar as their

"IV. To bring them to recognize the Czar as their nominal sovereign without paying any tribute, but admitting garrisons into the country. The Hungarisms imported into Circaseas would be placed about the Prince; the more capable would be intrused with the important posts. Capt. Franchini assured me that Russia required nothing more than apparent submission; the marks of importal favor, money and Russian orders would do the rest. ... The 22d of September, 1856, Lonell Parks recom

mended me to engage for Circassia several hundred Poles who were barracked in Scutari, and was had formed past of the legion under Zamoiski. . . .

By this he siludes to the Bangya ffemily No. 3. He has one ----

INDIA.

This proposal did not agree with our plane, but it wise addicult to reject it. I had for sorry known M. Lapitechi, who had served with distinction in that gary. He was living at Scatth. We agreed with Gen. Sein that the best plan would be to engage Col. Lapitechi who bad absolute condidates in me. On Sept. 24 I natified in writing to Col. Lapitechi at he was called up in by the Circa-wan parriots to form a Poish copy in the Circa-wan parriots to form a Poish copy in the consultation of the general to was ecoled that This should proceed to Region to purchase their and invections for making carriots, but that he would delay scuding may arms. We wanted to be sure of the Poles before we gave them any arms.

The serious remembranes of Col. Lapinest obliged me to burry the departure, attended it had not the means of taking with me the Hangaran officers I had engaged. In the month of January, 1857, I received latters and instructions from Kan ath and from my other parket time before my departure an apparent coolness was simulated between me and Gen. Stein. I still wanted to delay my departure to remine passible that of a few Hungarans with me, cat Capt. Franchica declared that there was not a day to be burn because the expection had become the talk of all

Constantine pls, and it the Research Embassy but not interfere it might be accounted of complexity. On the lath of February Cat Lepuski embarrad on board the English steamer Kangaron, I subtract also.

Ou my arrival at D. b (Kabarainsk of the Russians) I addressed letters to Sater Pashs, to the Nails, and to the other chiefs of the tribes; and in these laters.

The Rao Sahid, with 1,000 men and the relict of the Banda Nawab's force, is at Jubulpore with three guits, to opp so Gen. Whitelooks t Calpas, where there are 2,600 men and 3 guits. Con. Walpole's division defeated the tebels on the 22d April 4 guits were taken, and their bagage, comp equipage, Ab., captured at Allygri, after a long pursuit. The Commander dis-Cale I med Gen. Walpole's division on the 27th April, and entored Shabjeranpoor without opposition on the 30m. Brigader Peapylather attacked the rabels on the 18m of April, about too miles from Budayour, and defeated from taking several guits.

The field force under Gen. Six Sidney Cotton attacked and burnt Tanita on the 25th of April. The rabel chief of that place suffered grad loss in property; about twenty of his followers were killed and wounded by the attack. The descending in the Gazarat pro-

about twenty of his followers were killed and wounded by the attack. The distring in the Gazarat pro-ceeds successfully. Gen. Walpile's division on the latter April made an narraneous full attack on the fort of Rawas, which was attended with considerable less; four efficers and about 100 men have tallen. The European troops were obliged to refure, but the etemy evacuated the fort in the night, and the column moved forward. On the did of April a large body of rebels was encountered opposite Kanoje, and was dimercal with less of four runs, their camp, and did

di pere d, with less of four guns, their camp, and the or 600 killed. Kova Sugh, with about 2,000 rebels, akh ugh holly pursued by Briz. Douglas, crossed the Ganger on the short April, and arrived at Jugdispace on the 12d.

On the fellowing day a force of 300 men under Capt.

the ports of Surjak and Gne endleck, gave me an occasion to remove the Colonel to a distance from the seat
of war, near Atlakum, and to isolate him completely.

A few days later I received from Cal. Lapinski a letter, by which he announced that there were
no troops at Ghelandjeck, and that his position was not
tenable.

I want myself to Ghelandjeck, and
or the spot Col. Lapinsky represented to me the dauger of his position and the immissence of an attack
from the Russians. Nine days afterward his prediction was realized. ger of his position and the immisence of an attack from the Russians. Nine days afterward his prediction was realized.

"The agitation which I kept up among the officers and soldiers at Aderbi, curing and after the catastroppe at Chelencjeck, was simply the consequence of the resolution which I had taken to sow discerd between the detachment and Col. Lapinski.

Through emissaries I was circulating among the Creasians reports that he had sold the gune of the Kassians.

I allowed myself to be taken to by the simulated sincerity of the Colonel, who was observing me with greater vigilance than ever.

"In conformity with my instructions I was to form relations with the Russian General. My anonymous letter, which is actually in the hands of the Commission, was to be the introduction to a regular correspondence, but by the stupidity of the Russian con mander it mas failen into your bares.

"All of a sudden Col. Lapinski three off the mask, and abanylly declared to me at Sefer Pasha's that he did not recornize me either as his superior or as military commandant in Creasia, broke off all intercurses with me, and chassed also a general crier in this sense to the Polish detacument. I freed to depute him by another order of the day addressed to the soldiers, but my effects were vain.

[No. 5.]—Letter of John Bersyn to General thi span.

"Would at not be in the in seast of Russia of pacify Circassia. It might be possible to conquer the plains of Circassia I to my the taken and natural fastnesses will never ne conquered. The Russian guns have lost their if thereoe. The Circasian artificely will reply to

on the fellowing day a force of 300 men under Capt.
Lagrand, which any anoed from Arran, having fellowed the enemy into the jungle, was defeated, 133 men and 3 officers killed. Body was taken by Gen. Whitelook on the 19th April, after an engagement in which the eremy lest 500 men and four game.

Sir J. Rose left Jhansi on the 27th, and expected, first to be joined by then Whitelook, and then to fight the Raner's army, 12,000 strong encamped at Kooch, in advance of Calpue. Brigadier Johns of the 60th Killes, has been successful in reaching Moradabad, after three actions and the capture of Rulee label and Nujesia. Sir W him Peel died at Cawapore on the 27th of April, of scall pox.

The Times contains the following later telegram:

"The Commander in Chief and Georal Walpole entered Shatiphanpore without opposition on the 30th April, and marched for Bareily on the 3d May. The Municia and followers were flying bank to O ide. Nona Santh was in Bareily. The Hindoos were friendly. The intelligence of the reverses and loss sustained by Walpole in Onde is confirmed. Gen. Penny was at Puncales on the 20th April, and marched tusnes on that day to join the Commander in Chief. A tologram from Eutreschur, dated May 2, states that he nad follower was at four Eutreschur, dated May 2, states that he nad follower was at four Eutreschur, dated May 2, states that he nad follower for the commander in Chief. A tologram from Eutreschur, dated May 2, states that he nad follower was at the commander in Chief. that day to join the Commander-in-Chief. A telegram from Futtenghur, dated May 2, states that he and fil-lowed the rebels into an ambuscule at Rapersl, and that he was killed, but that the enemy was totally de-

had be was killed, but that the enemy was totally de-feated by ris troops."

So Hogh Rose merched from Jhansi for Calpae on the lider. He was opposed at Kooch by a body of the enemy, estimated at seven thousand, beaded by the Rance of Jhansi and Gutea Topes, the None's brother. The rebals had been defeated, but details and dates were mikrown.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

(Signed)

(No. 5.)—Letter of John Berrye to General Phi ipson.

(Would at not be in the in event of Rassia o pacify Circassia? It might be possible to conquer the plains of Circassia? It might be possible to conquer the plains of Circassia? It might be possible to conquer the plains of Circassia? It might be possible to conquer the plains of Circassia? It might be possible to conquer the plains of Circassia? It might be possible to conquer the plains of the Rassian with saisfactory results. The Circassian artiflety will reply to the Rassian with saisfactory results. The Circassian interests the interest of the goldry of particular treets and treats to the general attitude of the British Army in India, is not, at the sight, very satisfactory. Sir Colin Campbell is thought by some to be goldry of prevention of the Rassian Care in more than the conduction of the Rassian Care? I has word to make if Circassian a ser of muck liberty? to plain treatmon sighins that the reads of Associan and of India are open to the Russians. Supernet sat. It might be possible to open hemmed Bey, read at the sittings of the 2d 31,4th, 6th, 6th, 7th and 18th of January of the laving beard the depositions of this basis. Reflect and answer.

(No. 6.)—Sentence, January 26, 1892.

"After the rending of the confession of Col. Mohammed Bey, read at the sitting of the ghost of January, the Court Martial declares, at its sitting of the ghost of the witnesses, convected of treatment of the enemy as would prevent their associating an another place, and that the efforts of the Chiefs will disperse these people. He may object the spaning has so alors in use-openitors of the witnesses, convected of treatment to he country, and conduction by the confession and by the country, and conducting the provided the country and conduction of the Rasia Care in the first of the Chiefs will disperse these people. He may object the spaning has so alors in use-openitors of the witnesses, convected of treatment to he country, and conducting the provided the provide ever may be even its effects, there is one point of view in which its consequences appear deplorable, and that is to be taken from the firmedial side of the question. Our transport costs about £10,000 per diese. The prospection of India will soon become dear, indeed, if this army with its producing stores, and its nouncipopulation, its flocks and needs deviatating the country—the paralysis of its presence—is to be maintained in a state of inactivity. And weat if, after all, this inactivity should be but the prelufe to an inevitable hot-wenther company. For my own humble part, I am of opinion that no while consideration consecuted with our position or movements is neglected or overam of opinion that no vaid consideration consecut with our possible or movements is neglected or over-looked by the Commanuer in Chief, and that he is now acting, or rather is held it active, under the pressure of questions with the nature of which we are not acquaintee, and which it would be futite to pretend at present to investigate.

In some instances our man have exhibited signs and takens that the license of sieges and storms has pro-

onced its usual effect upon decipling. There has been a surpicious upse ting of two treasure tumbrils under a European guard, in the which some few rupses missing, and paymasters exhibit a preference for tives in the discharge of the delicale duty of convoy, which can only arise from a perverse habit of arguing from a particular to a universal. In addition to those influences must be estimated the effect of unexpected rices unequally distributed among the men. There influences must be estimated the effect of unexpected rintes unequally distributed among the mer. There are some companies in different regiments which can boost of privates with thousands of pounds' worth in the ir ranks. One man I heard of who complacently offered to lend an effect "whatsomedeve he wanted," if he wished to buy over the captain. Others have remitted large sums to their triends; as me have "reshized," after great strength of mind and body in holding out against ready rapees and carrying their treasures about them; others are hoarding up bits of glass which they foully believe to be valuable gene, and are leoking forward to the time when they can soll them for "trice as much as Jem Brown get for his." Ere this letter reaches England, many a diamond, emeraid and delicate pearl will have told its tale, in a very quiet, pleasant way, of the storm and sack of the K stierbeagh. It is just as well that the fair weaters—though jewelry, after all, has a deadening effect on the sensitiveness of the feminine conscience—aw not how the glittering baubles were won, or the scenes in which the treasure was trove. Indeed, it is only truth to tell that most of those interesting measurials of the steeped Lucknow were bought—bargatts very often—by officers on the spot from soldiers have for the planet. And some of those officers have made, literally, their fortures. There are fine broclets clasping brawby wrists, the proceedes of which are already devoted to buggies, and dogs, and horses, to Greenwich, and to the Ray, or to the Jusion, or to the E. I. U.S. C. in deligatin, antisipations. There are certain small caskets in buttered uniform cases which contain estates in Scotland and Ireland, and song fissing and abouting boxes in every game-hausted or salmon-frequented angle of the world. uniform cases which contain estates in section and Ireland, and soughts ing and shooting boxes in every game-haunted or salmon-frequented angle of the world. There are single jewels which shall meet the demands of Von Sinhus & Co., settle that lathe transaction at the Corner, pay off the injured Smith, and leave a good balence with the agent besides in young Quercu's favor, and Chapis returns home, if all accounts be true, with quite sufficient to meet the extravagest propositions of old Mrs. Partiet for cettlement ten times over. Pieseant times, but, apt to make men full the can too hot. It is curious to observe how riones develop disease; how one's liver is effected by loot, and what tremendous ravages in one's family, among the nearest and dearest, can be caused by a few crystals of carbon. The private carrying his musker, and parting along the and plain, is tormeated with visions of a cool interior after the Dutch school—lots of pipes, and pots, and taps—himself in the midst—he the proprietor of that glorious "pablic" in his native village —he can be if he can but get home. The weight of the belt round his wast fall of rapees and gold moliurs assures him the vision can be realized and it is no wonder if he resents the "Fall in there! fall in!" lie has taken castles esoagh, and apprend friend if the 38th as taken castles esoagh, and apprend friend if the 38th as taken castles esoagh, and apprend friend if the 38th as the fact in the castles esoagh, and

there! fall in!" He has taken castles enough, and our could friend of the 1966 or 1966 feet tout on the

Marianty security on the ways or Marianty or as mee

ferce Sikh beside bim, who is mad to be off to his villege and search; can be kept quet with many promoce. Two bittan, two shares of crize money, the planes of far others, and many "produces by the way," have made sums of our men too rice for easy schilerang. Even the Sil, when they were releved from Lucknow, managed to carry out a considerable quantity of valuables. But just in proportion to the "lack" of some regiments see the meditures and consequent discatisfaction of others. "We do all the frighting, while you got oil the hour. I would not be the free who have to meet the une with that romark in their meanly. Just mink of the Connaught Rangers—he 88 h—not only without plunder from Delni or Locknow, but actually longed themselves by the Gwaltor Contingent, and far away from the pleasant remarking of the Kass-roagh. However, toy and the other regiments sugard in the men's and collat-The following the grains are from The Trees of Napic, May 31.

Napic apparato be progressing subfactorily in Micros apparato be progressing, subfactorily in Code. A nauther of the Dinet Commensement, things are made arms of our new too first representatives, and the settlement of the country round Lukkows is being repuir to make the country round Lukkows is being repuir. Even the 32th, when they are made arms of our new too first from the line of the country round Lukkows is being repuir to the country of the Grootker is proceeding to Nepaul, which is being the Manna and the Control of the College of the Shamardop and the Chooks and the control of the country of the Grootker is proceeding to Nepaul, which is being the Manna and the Control of the country of the Grootker is proceeding to Nepaul, which is being the Manna and the Control of the College of the Shamardop and the Chooks and the control of the ritles, muskers, and articles of visions thins, and as me diving and groping excursions in the tanks have been more or less successful. The town of Cawenore is said to be fall of the plander of Lucknow, and if the damage done to public buildings, the destruction of private property, the deterioration in value of nonseasaid land, and the results of depopulation could be said land, and the results of depopulation could be said land, and the results of depopulation could be said land, and the results of depopulation acting—a lass which it never can by any possibility recover, even if the efforts of our Government were devoted to the respectation of the corrupt, vicious, and evil-minifed

resuscitation of the corrupt, vicious, and evil-minded inabitants.

The principal price agent, Capt. Carnegie, is a man of entraordnery energy, great knowledge of the country, and of muce accurates and abinty. It is chiefly ewing to his exertions that those additions of which I spake have been made to the account of price. The sales take place every morning, from 8 till 10 o'clock, in the knitwalls, or mayor's, house in the Chandnee Chake, or principal street of the city. Passing through a narrow thorway, you come to a fight of stems which leads you to the usual countryard, since rounded by buildings on all sides, to be found in all de-cent Oriental manetons. The principal range is be-fore you, and you pilk your way through meaps of rubbish which would despit the heart of Soho, and Houndeditch, and Leicester square, and the parts which there adjacent lie, to the explanads in front of the colounade through which never is gamed to the apartments. This rubbish consists of all kinds of furniture more or less consists of all kinds of furniture more or less shattered baskets of books and rade—somatimes indelicate—drawings, battered chandelices, cooking nuencile, and the debris is single city tied up in oid shawls, shretz, cuntains—the realization of a lunstice dream of Ward or etree, with reminiscences of the New oil. On the explanade are beaps of more valuable stoff—arms, and Cashmere, Debi and Cawapure work—arms of Damascus and Affghanistan, inlaid cabinets, ivery boxes, models of temples, mosques, ships brocades, and gold and silver cloths, horse trappings, photographic apparatus, rebity bound and illuminated copies of the Koran and of Persian posons and stories—among which are moving, far more curious and interesting than the things themselves, a crowd of very ondly and variously attired officers, to sing teresting than the things themselves, a crowd of very ondly and variously attired officers, tossing over and evantuing the different articles, or engaged in friendly competition for a sword, shawl, or rifle, in the heads of the auctimeer, a queek-eyed, mart-torgued Eurasian, who repeat the officer in English and Hindletsnee alternstely, this lever language being intended for the outside circle of natives, which forms a kind of frame for the gay picture.

"The Damace tulwar, Junpaca hol; 70, yes. Str. 85 "The Damese' tuwer, Journess by 70, yes, Su; So bid: 100 rupees bid," &c. And cown comes the blade, which on examination, turns out to be an off English regulation bisse, or one of "G nove," which once burg by the thigh of some Italian adventure. The prices are erormous, and in some nestage a, par-ticularly in shawls, the "takes in" have been worthy of our worst London houses. Paiety and Manchester have much to assert for, and the facility of miliation possessed by our manufacturers has rendered them rather unpopular among certain unlarsky officers.

CHINA.

The Chronicle has the following: The Chronicle has the following:

"The intelligence from China relates almost entirely to the movements of the diplomatists. The Kussian Envoy, Count Puthatin, arrived at Shangman is the steamer America on the 22d March; the United States Commissioner, Mr. Reed, by he Minnesota, on the 24th; the Earl of Figio, by the Furious, on the 25th, and the French Embassator, Baron Gros, by the Andaciense, on the 30th."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Corp.
LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET—June
1.—Tes steady. Sugar maltered. Coffee from Rice heavy
Corps fat. Molasses dull. Salspeter active. Tellow flat and a
shade lower. Linesed Oil steady. Pale Hape, 47 % Brown, 45. Faim Oil steady. Turpentine, 46 6447.6

Mirals.—Iran no change. Tin dull. Lead flat.

Spelter £ 5 10 F tun.

Lutest Liverpool Markets.

By Telegraph from Liverpool to Southampton. Liverpool, Wednesday, Jane 2, 1858.

COTTON—The eals for the past three days for up of 1,100 bales, and it is difficult to make sales without a reduction of 1,000 bales, and it is difficult to make sales without a reduction of 1,000 bales, and allieg of the Asia. Speculators have taken only 1,000 bales, and apporture about the same scattle. samper and and appendix and a same of the same of the

Provisions to an anatometer me quite annalogator, and prices generally are rather lower.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Mesris, Richardson, Spence & Co. report the prospects favorable for the growing crops, which operated to degrees the market for Flours, Worst, &c., although the cooling quotation are entitled in some as those advised by the Asia on the 20th lot. The general tone of the market for Worst and Flours is that of extreme dullness. Inclan Cons. cottinges firm for Yellow at 54 d.; White is d.d. at 54, for prime Northern, and 53 for New Oreans.

Provisions—Beef is steady, but at primes slightly under those correct at the saling of the Asia. Pork continues very quiet. Bacon firm, Lard don, and all qualities have slightly declined.

desired.
Tallow-The quotations are quite applical.
Navat Stones-Rosin is dull at 4/1 for Common.
Spirits of Turp-num steady. Pot and Peau Ashes are quiet

P.6. Sugar.—The market is dull at previous rates. Corres—Transactions very limited, and previous

tices tarely unstatated.

LINSERD OIL steady.

QUEBOITRON BARK is quiet, and prices are entirely

THE DISPATCHES TO LORD NAPIER -The pature of the dispatches brought by Lieut, Richardson from Admiral Sir Houston Sewart to Lord Napier is not yet known. The Herald and Express to the contrary notwithstanding. Lieut. Richardson, who belongs to the Admiral's ship (the Indus), was not aware of the contents of the dispatches transmitted through him to the British Minister, por were any of the officers of the Syren, or the British Consul at this port any wiser. Lieut, Richardson left for Washington in the 6 o'clock train on Monday evening. The Syren is the private sucht of Gov. Marray of Bermada, who, at the request of the Admiral, dispatched her to tale part at twelve hours notice. She is now lying at the Cunard dock, costing, and will return home on Wednesday, as Lieur. Richardson will take Lord Napier's disputches to the Admiral, by way of Halifax.

FROM FATAL .- We have been furnished with the following extract from a letter written by a former resident of this town, under date of Fayal, May 10,

We have had a very hard Spring. The gales have We rave had a very hard Spring. The gales have swept away all the vergetables; there will be no potatoes this Summer. We had a heavy gale on the 24th of August last, which swept away all the corn and all the wheat on the ground at the time. A great famine prevails here and at Pico, although a good desi of corn and wheat has been brought here from other islands. Many deaths have occurred at Pico from famine. The poor needle have no money to have grain with. The Many deaths have occurred at Pico from lamine. The poor people bave no money to buy grain with. The vineyards bave not produced anyming for four years past, and most all the people on these islands live on the product of their wine. The people of Fayai and Pico are expecting succer from the good people of America; but we have been looking is vain for a long time for it to strive. All were in hopes that the United States Comen at Fayai would beg the Americans to have compassion on the poor people here, but Legar the pathing has been down by him to pain

NEW MEXICO.

ly any force the Mormons would be likely to send a intercept it.

Mejor Stein informed us, when here, that there are not more than four bundled bons fide residents with the whole territory out of which it is proposed to far Arizons. Of course this excludes the inbabi sate Dons and Courty, the latitudinal line having her aband ned. What a perfect farce it would be a create a territorial government for that country. On Delegate, the Hon. M. A. Otero, has prevasied upon to Sanate Committee on Territories to raport a bill for the establishment of a Judicial District in the Media, which will obviste all the difficulties and distribution with these people labor. Mr. Otero is serves much credit for the vigilance, tact and industry with which he has managed this Arizona question. He has to contend with immense influence and tier, and so far has been successful beyond our most sagains expectations.

FROM TAMPICO.

FROM TAMPICO.

Correspondence of The Washington States.

You are aware that, after the defeat of G on Garg at this place, the forces under Moreno and Meja aptured a large amount of munitions of every description — caunon, shot, shells, and a variety of projection, gether with falminating powder, prepared by a Fresh nam of Garka's camp, for the destruction of Tampice and many of these weapons had been aimed at the American Consulate—some reaching, but only onesh pounder struck it. Rather a wonder, as the hones in a direct line with the battery of the principal for. Eighteen pieces of artillery have been captured.

Now for fresh trouble. Several of the old General of Santa Anna have got into Tampico, and they and diving at a purchase price Gen. Moreno, the Camander-in-Chief of this garrison. As all Medicas that I have ever known have their price, I would at be astonished if Santa Anna makes his appearance here some tine morning, and again es abliebes his severe have they think. The end is not put that the late of the Santa Anna makes his appearance to aid his saintship to the chair of state and depotic rule. Let the Yankees look out for this, as may imply more than they think. The end is not put that a severe hard they think. The end is not put that a severe battle will ensue as it has now been a war of extermination. So it was at Tampico, whal the leading officers who fell into the hands of the opponents.

properts.

Meanwhile robberies are being daily committed. N Meanwhile robberies are using using commerce, as commerce, all trade cut off except that which is into hands of the English on the west coast. But no American trace exists. The fact is that Americans, now seeing the tractivity of their own Government to pretect their interests abroad, the cry of the leading mechants is: "Wil Congress protect their own commercian relations abroad, and sack reduces for the nume " our insults so man grantly offered to the America" flag !"

THE COOLIE TRADE.— The Overland Friends (China, of the 30th of March, contains the details of presecution that was incituted against a limits was extensively engaged in the coolie trade, who as shipped on board a vessel for Hayana a number "apprentices," considerably in excess of the vessel register. The proof appeared conclusive enough, at a vertice was brought in for the proceedings as a vertice was brought in for the proceedings as nominal verdict—amounting to but a very mild essure of the simppers. The trial is chefly increase to us however, in so far as it movals the process of transferring human beings into merchandise for for Cuba market. In the first place, the ship herself hilling been off the register of "lettered" shipping, what he can begging a purchaser at Hong Koog for a insignificant a sum as £700 but a short time buffe the contract was entered on! And yet, to less the COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Times (city article) contains the following:
"Turnoxy, June 1—The fonds te-day have been without the slightest variation. Consols spened at a fum price last evening at 1614-871 for memby; for semant, 584285. In American Securities there was a favorable reaction in filance Central. Ocean Western of Canada was also better."

LIVERPOOR COTTON MARKET, June 1.—The business transacted in Cetton has been on a very limited evail; the risk barely reach 7 cut bales. Prices in payer's favor.

LIVERPOOR CORN. AND BURARSTUFFS MARKET.—Live it was a favorable to the proof, only sixty nine could be fast to the proof. Only sixty nine could be fast to the proof. leaving St. Halens, another disease came on, animal of the strongest were taken ill, and died at a dynatice. The result was, that of two hundred sades by five who left Hong Kong, the Captain was shall in d in Caba only one hundred and seventy five shall the way. The prosecution pictured the cualties protected on board these coolle transports, as so stricks as to be almost incredible. The term of sevents rominally eight years, but the probability is, that is a soul will ever return.

Wisconsin Statz University.—At a resectioning of the Board of Regents of this institution was

Wisconsin State University.—At a resert meting of the Beard of Regents of this institutes the Chanceller read a communication, giving a intensity in gratement of its condition and prespects. We the University was chartered and confided to in management of the Board, its cuttre endowment essisted in the apprecised value of the Congression great, \$120,000. Since that time a portle of the buildings have been erected, and above \$2,000 pt annum are now expended in relative to teaches uppreferors. Meantime the original fund has been becreased to about \$400,000, and it is not opped to the revenue of the institution in 1850 will be \$12,000 exclusive of students fees. At the opening of the academic year in September next, the education department of "Science, Literature and the Athree embrace instruction in Agriculture, Commerce, Est embrace instruction in Agriculture, Commerce, Estancering, Natural Science, Philology, Philosophys Polity. The Reports have also established five action Polity. The Regents have also established five charships, yielding \$100 per annum each to be awardene examination to meritorious young men desired pursuing an extended course of study in any of University schools. The suscessful cantidates at erjoy the bounty for three consecutive years one dition of rendering instruction not exceeding in hours each day in the Normal School, or some of schools of the department of "Science, Literature the Arts."

[Chicago Preserved. he Arts." [Chicago Pres.
TAKING THE QUARTER.—During the trial of a cu

A SINGULAR WAY OF PURISHING A MURDELL We copy the following from The Paris (Ky.) For the 9th tost.:

"Mr. Redman's negro man Daniel, convicted dy nurder of Mr. Coursell was a series of the coursell was a serie murder of Mr. Curran's negro George, who st

MONTENEGRO. The Times received the following telegram from the

is country, and condemiss him to dyarm-amani-onely, med: Jacob Beckert solder. Prilipp Terteland, bombarder: Bisthies Betreirek sersent, Otto Linovski, gumer: Festa Stock, and bemenant; Anton Krastowicz, alb benemant; Mechael Marceki, licaletant: Leen Zawarski, gumer: Statishis Terckowski, licaletant: Leen Zawarski, gumer: Festa; Albanice Michael, successionel, Schulie Wys-local sub-inventat; Josef Arnonal, frateant; Peter Statklewicz, capain: Theophil Laphaki, winel.

To the above documents we have merely to add

that Sefer Pasha was loth to have the sentence of death x-cuted upon a man who held the rank of Colonel in the Sultan's army, and that he consequently had him escorted to Trebizond. The

Hungarians in Constantinople declared Mohammed Bey's treachery to be a pure calumny, but the

Polish officers at once protested against this asser-

tion and threatened an eventual publication of the documents relating to this affair. We now publish documents relating to this affair. We now publish them, in extract, as they form by far the most in-

teresting contribution to the history of the Circus-

sian war. With regard to the conduct of the Russian Eu-

bassy during this affair, we may add the following facts: It was generally known in Constantinople

that the Kangaroo was chartered to take troops and stores to Circassia. The Russian Embassy, how-

ever, did not drop one word with respect to that ex-pedition to the Forte: but the very day the Kangaroo got clear of the Bosphorus, the Russian Embassador

addressed a pretest to the Porte, and caused an

inquiry to be made to discover the promoters of the expedition. They strained every nerve to implicate

Count Zamoiski, who was at Constant pope at the

time: but they signally failed in this. Then, on the

estensible demand of Russia, Gen. Stein and Ismail Pasha were sent into exile for having been mixed up

with the affair. After a banishment of some months, on the occasion of a festal day in the Russian Imperial family, at the request again of the Russian

Embassy, Gen. Stein and Ismail Pasha were

The Times says:
"Telegraphic news from St. Petersburg, dated May
12, says that the whole population of the Little
Techetsind, in the Caucasus, amounting to 12,000 or

15,000 souls, were emigrating into Russia under the protection of the Russian troops. They had burned their au s, or fortified villages. Schampi was collecting troops. His movements were closely watched by the Russians.

NAPLES.

May 26:

"Austria having proposed to the King of Naples
"Austria having proposed to the King of Naples

Anstria naving proposed to the Rog of Naped to the mediate on or arbitration of a second-iste power in the affoir of the Cagliavi, Ring Ferdicand decliced the proposal of a mediation, but accepted to at of arbitration, on the condition that such arbitration should be referred to a great power."

The Nord publishes the following telegram, dated

allowed to return to Constantinople.

Vienna correspondent:
"On the 29th of May, the two French liners left Gravese, but they have reserved orders to remain in the Adriatic until they receive further instructions." TURKEY.

The Times says, there was a very visient collision between the Circassians and the Russian garrison of Electrocedar; the Russians are said to have lost 500